

Y. W. L. BERS HELL WITHOL

Boston St Fear Bulletin

Valeria Meltz, Joe Plotkin and Benjamin Fogel are out on bail after being held incommunicado for two days. The arrest was made at the request of bosses of the Boston Store, a big Chicago department store that has very good connections with the police department.

Worried by Nucleus.

The real trouble was the existence of a functioning nucleus within the Boston Store which has been worrying the bosses for some time. They were so afraid that the nucleus might say something to the young workers about the rotten conditions that they not only sent a stool-pigeon into the nucleus, but kept a detective on the lookout all the time for the appearance of league members outside the store with another bulletin of the shop nucleus.

Valeria Meltz Arrested Before.

Comrade Meltz had been arrested before for distributing a bulletin in front of the store, and the first time the co-operation of the police and the bosses was a farce. She was taken into the offices of the Boston Store after arrest, where the boss was given all opportunity he desired to question her and swear about the nucleus and the Young Workers League. Finally, she was taken to the police station where she was not even booked—and later released without any charges being made against her.

A Little Pretense at Law.

This time the detectives who arrested the comrades made a slight pretense at going thru some legal procedure. They only took them inside the store for a few minutes and then took them to the jail where they were held "for Uncle Sam," according to the bluff.

After being held two days to be turned over to the federal authorities the comrades were finally booked for disorderly conduct, the federal authorities not being willing to take the responsibility for their arrest since there was no evidence.

After two nights in jail the comrades were finally taken before Judge Jonas in the night court where they demanded a jury trial. They are now free on bail until the trial is held.

Want Young Workers Ignorant.

The Boston Store bosses are much worried at the thought of any of the young slaves in this big department store reading any of the facts about the rotten conditions. Most of all they don't like to have them read any of the suggestions of how to organize to better conditions in the store. During the slow season the young workers at the Boston Store receive the lowest imaginable wages, as they work on commission and get wages below \$10 a week when buying is slow.

THE AWFUL Bulletin.

"The leaflets they were distributing were improper," the desk sergeant at the La Salle street station told our reporter. "The Boston Store complained about them." The sergeant said he "did not think the charge would be serious, as unless the prisoners plotted to overthrow the government they did not violate the law."

The leaflets distributed were mimeographed bulletins addressed to the employees of the Boston Store, as they left their work at six o'clock Saturday.

The bulletin set forth the demands of the Young Workers shop nucleus among which are abolition of the speed-up system, abolition of fines for mistakes which are caused by the speed-up methods, better wages and a half holiday on Saturday.

Cannot Stop Campaign.

The Boston Store bosses have far from succeeded in stopping the campaign at the Boston Store by these arrests. The comrades will return with bulletins and papers, and the nucleus will continue to carry on its work within the shop.

Spring Fever Dance In Bronx April 4th

There will be a mysterious spread of that disease commonly known as spring fever in the Bronx from the first of April on. This is the time that all the young workers in New York will be busy getting ready for the big spring fever costume dance to be held by Branch One English Bronx Y. W. L. on Saturday, April 4 at 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, New York.

NEW WAR CLOUDS ARE GATHERING OVER MOSUL

CONSTANTINOPOLE.—The Turks are prepared to fight rather than accept the decision of the League of Nations regarding Mosul, in case it is unfavorable.

No Decision for Turkey

It is considered almost impossible by all here that a favorable decision can be granted regarding this territory. Mosul contains invaluable oil resources over which the various imperialist groups of oil kings have been fighting for years. Now that Iraq has been rented out to a syndicate representing all the big oil trusts, the oil men are more anxious than ever to have their oily governments insure their hold on Mosul.

A New Situation

Previously the fight between French and British imperialists over Mosul had been very strong, the French being very anxious to get hold of Mosul for itself, not only on account of the oil there but also because the control of Mosul by another imperialist country would endanger France's hold on Syria. The antagonism still remains very sharp, but it is probable that the French and British will be able to agree temporarily about Mosul because both groups are afraid of the growing strength of the nationalist revolutionary movement in Turkey and are always ready to get together if there is a question of Turkey's taking Mosul for herself.

Anti-Imperialist Movement Grows

The class struggle of the Kemal government supported by the city middle classes and a portion of the peasantry, against the big landowners, the clergy and English imperialism is entering a decisive stage, and this is what is worrying the imperialists so much at the present time. They are so worried that they may even forget their conflicting ambitions long enough to try to crush the Turks in their effort to keep the imperialist robbers out of Mosul.

May Start Another Slaughter

The Turkish army is in readiness since the situation is such that it may at any minute start another slaughter. This means that the imperialists will send young workers against the Turks to slaughter and be slaughtered in the name of Christianity or of anything else except oil. The imperialists have started so many wars in the near east recently that the young workers of Turkey like the young workers of Greece are organizing against these continuous imperialist intervention and wars. The Young Communist League of Turkey is leading this fight.

U. S. Imperialists Arrest Soldiers for Denying Lies

(Special to Young Worker).

HONOLULU.—The three soldiers arrested here for refuting some absurd anti-Soviet stories printed in the daily Honolulu Advertiser are still under military arrest in the Schofield barracks awaiting court martial. The U. S. soldiers are Walter M. Trumbull, Paul Crouch and Roderick Nadeau.

There were no charges against the soldiers as far as army life was concerned, the only charge being that of disagreeing with the lies printed in the Honolulu paper. "All of our papers, books, etc., have been seized and we have no opportunity to prepare for defense when the charges have been presented."

Some of the idiotic statements corrected by the soldiers in their letters to the Advertiser were a dispatch from Russia stating that Trotsky had banished "Kremlin, the minister of war." The defenders of Russia also took exception to an editorial based on the charges of Emma Goldman.

Greek Workers Show Real Solidarity in Big Railroad Strike

ATHENS, Greece.—Great solidarity is being shown by the Greek trade unions in the huge national strike of the railroad workers here. The printers have already declared a solidarity strike, and as a result none of the capitalist papers are able to come out and spread their propaganda against the strikers.

Blacklegs are being recruited by the Greek government from among the refugees and are being used in an effort to break the railroad strike.

The strike is to force the government to deal with long overdue demands for better wages and shorter working hours. There is a prospect of the movement being extended to the docks and electric lighting and transport departments.

YOUNG WORKERS THRUOUT WHOLE WORLD DEMAND RELEASE OF LANZUTSKY, LEADER OF POLISH WORKERS

In all the industrial sections of Poland huge demonstrations are being held demanding the release of Stanislaw Lanzutsky, leader of the Polish workers and peasants. The cry: "Lanzutsky must and will be saved" is ringing through the country and is being echoed by revolutionary workers throughout the world.

Young Communists Demonstrate.

Young communists are leading demonstrations against the murderers of Lanzutski and have been arrested for hanging red banners on the telephone poles, bearing the inscriptions: "Shame on the Betrayers of Lanzutsky."

New jails are being built in six cities. They will be needed to hold the indignant workers who are rebelling against the murderous treatment of their leader by the Polish bourgeoisie.

Lanzutsky's Arrest.

Stanislaw Lanzutsky, railroad machinist, Communist deputy to the Polish parliament, and leader of the Polish workers was arrested on December 18, 1924. At last the bourgeoisie had found an excuse for silencing this champion of the Polish workers and peasants who was daily becoming a greater menace to their rule of exploitation. The pretext under which they arrested him was that of violating paragraph 58 of an Austrian criminal code several centuries old, a law of monarchistic times dug up by the "democratic" Polish republic as an excuse for murdering this man whom they so hate and fear.

Life of Lanzutsky.

Comrade Lanzutsky was a member of the Polish Socialist Party until 1921, when becoming convinced of its treason to the working class he joined the Communist Party. He at once became a leading figure in the party by his courageous stand in parliament and at workers' meetings.

From the first the Polish bourgeoisie looked for a way to get around his "parliamentary immunity"—(always an empty phrase in the most "democratic" countries when communists are involved.) His arrest finally came as a result of the events of 1923, when the smoldering spirit of revolt

against the Polish bourgeoisie burst into flames and swept the whole country.

In the fall of 1923 the strike of the Polish railroad workers grew into a great general strike. During this strike big revolutionary mass meetings were held throughout the country. On November 6th, the commander of the Cracow garrison ordered one of these meetings to disperse. When the workers refused to obey his orders he sent troops to enforce his demand.

STANISLAW LANZUTSKY



The soldiers, however, refused to fire, since they themselves were workers and peasants. Instead they fraternized with their comrades and finally united with the workers and peasants to seize the city for the proletariat. For three days they held power, until the socialist traitors came to the rescue of the Polish capitalists and persuaded them to relinquish their gains.

Is Too Active.

It was Comrade Lanzutsky's active participation in all these events that made the bloody Polish bourgeoisie

more impatient than ever before to put him out of their way. On November 11th, Comrade Lanzutski addressed a great meeting of railroad workers in Presmyl, showing them the revolutionary significance of the Cracow uprising and pointing out to them how important it was to seize—and hold—power. From the time of this speech on the Polish capitalists and their socialist allies plotted to use this speech against him as a pretext for his arrest.

Socialist Vote "Right"

At the time of this speech the masses were too rebellious for the bosses to dare arrest him immediately. But later, on December 18, 1924, the procurator demanded that parliament should waive his right, as a member, to "immunity," and hand him over to the police. The request of the police could not be granted without the vote of the socialists, but these yellow traitors decided to consent and the following day this leader of the revolutionary Polish proletariat was in jail awaiting death.

Letter From Jail.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Comrade Lanzutski from jail:

"... I shall begin with the moment when the door of the Warsaw jail banged to behind me. I began to look around the walls... sprawled over with many interesting pictures and inscriptions.

"How many of the flower of the workers and intelligentsia—the young and strong—have passed thru this room. How many working girls, filled with enthusiasm, devoted to the work of freeing humanity from the yoke of capitalist bondage, were hardened here for the coming struggle.

How much will to struggle in those proud and daring slogans. Here one feels there is neither apprehension or fear, but a burning belief and boundless love for the great work. ... A procession of the proletarian youth seems to come to light before my eyes. And I hear its fighting slogan: "Long live the young communists!" And the students standing shoulder to shoulder with them proclaim: "Chains cannot bind the free spirit! "Death to the tyrants! ...

FIGHT STILL ON AT POLEGATS

Rotten Conditions Show Need of Organizing

By THOMAS AMERKING

BALTIMORE, Md., — Two members and one sympathizer of the Young Workers League of this city employed at the Pollard and Katz Umbrella factory were fired from their jobs because they dared to raise voices of protest against the rotten conditions and starvation wages by appealing to the workers to organize themselves into a trade union.

The workers of the umbrella factories here are miserably exploited and are compelled to work under most greedy conditions imaginable. Employees of time work are paid from 7 to 8 dollars a week, and even those who really rush themselves to death at piece work can make no more than 15 to 17 dollars a week.

The workers of the shop are supposed to work 9 hours a day, the doors of the factory supposedly open at 8 o'clock in the morning. But one usually finds the workers slaving at their benches shortly after 7 a. m. One also finds the boys and girls in the shop working during the half hour allotted for lunch.

Working For Nothing.

The workers are compelled to put in this extra time in order to earn a starvation wage which is hardly enough to keep one alive. The greedy owners of the shop do not care to keep it clean and sanitary, the ventilation is poor, the floors remain unswept for several days. It was against these rotten conditions that the members of the Young Workers' League called upon the shop to prepare to protest, a leaflet issued by the Shop Committee of the Young Workers' League called all the workers of the shop to a mass meeting to discuss the question of organizing a union. The workers began to think and the bosses became alarmed. The members of the Young Workers' League were immediately called to the office and "fired."

Stool Pigeons Busy.

The agents of the bosses were stationed at the doors of the hall to see who would come to the meeting. Police were stationed at the factory

CUBAN STUDENTS WHO DON'T LIKE U. S. IMPERIALISM ARE THROWN IN JAIL AND FINED

HAVANA, Cuba.—When a parade organized by President Zayas and his cabinet in appreciation of the ratification of the Isle of Pines treaty was held in Havana, a group of students took advantage of the occasion to demonstrate against U. S. imperialism which continues as great an evil as ever in Cuba despite this petty bribe of turning over the Isle of Pines to Cuba recently offered by the U. S. bosses.

Turn Slave Parade Into Protest

President Zayas and the other servants of U. S. imperialism in Cuba objected to having this servile parade turned into a demonstration against, instead of in honor of, the U. S. slave masters. As a result the "Cuban" government called upon the police and three of the students were arrested and fined \$200 for distributing the peace. They were all students in the Havana University.

Demonstrate Against Arrests

As a result of the sentence a crowd of 500 students gathered in front of the presidential palace Saturday and formed a committee to demand the release of their colleagues and to see Senor Zayas. When the commission was denied admission the crowd put on a big demonstration, shouting "Down with Imperialism," "Send Crowder Away," etc. Gen. Crowder, the chief policeman of the U. S. imperialists, commands the American troops in Cuba. The police were again called upon to break up the demonstration and a riot resulted in which the students used missiles and fists while the police used their clubs.

Many Students Injured

Many of the students were severely beaten and injured. The student of the medical school have hoisted a banner over their college with the inscription "Down with the corrupt judge."

Charges of sedition have been filed by the government against the student's leaders.

gate to see that no leaflets or copies of the Young Worker were distributed. The action of the bosses did not in the least discourage the members of the league, but rather encouraged them to keep up the fight against exploitation and starvation wages. The workers are called upon to support the Young Workers' League, to read their official organ, the Young Worker and to attend the Young Workers' League meetings that are held at 1135 East Baltimore St., second floor, every Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

All Economy Forgotten in Washington While Bosses Build for War

By JACK RICHARDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the capitalist press is boosting Cal's "economy" by broadcasting the news that he will wear his last year's bonnet in the Easter parade—there is less economy than ever here in the matter of armaments.

Not Bothered by Disarmament Talk

Simultaneously with the talk of "disarmament" the navy department announces plans calling for the building of three more aircraft carriers. These new carriers will be 23,000 tons each, and are being constructed in addition to the Lexington and the Saratoga, the two 35,000 ton carriers on which the navy has been working with such haste to complete.

Fast Work on Saratoga

It has been announced that the Saratoga will be ready to be launched on April 7th, according to announcement by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur. This is the result of recognition of the nearness of war and the necessity to get the first carrier launched and tested as soon as possible. Only a few days ago it was announced that the Saratoga would not be ready before October, 1926.

No Economy in Planes

The army air service has awarded contracts totalling more than \$1,000,000 for new types of observation aircraft developed by the Curtis Company of New York and the Douglas Company of California. These are more efficient slaughter machines than any yet obtained by the government. These large purchases show that the recent air scandal consisted mostly of hot air and that the U. S. bosses are not so poorly prepared for the next slaughter of young workers as they pretend to be. There will be \$5 of these new planes, which according to tests have a speed power in access to 130 miles an hour.

War Practice Continues

The navy department made public today the revised schedule for the proposed cruise of the United States fleet to Australia and New Zealand. The fleet will be split in two parts, one half of the ships visiting Melbourne and Wellington and the other half going to Sydney and Auckland.

Operations in Pacific

When the scouting fleet returns to the west coast, June 8, after conducting maneuvers around Hawaii, the U. S. S. Seattle, the battle fleet, certain units of train squadron No. 2, the aircraft squadrons of the scouting fleet, and one light cruiser division will continue in Hawaiian waters until July 1.

Sea operations will be conducted between June 8 and 19 by the forces, while from June 19 to July 1, they will base on Pearl Harbor.

Training Camps Will Speed Up Production of Soldiers in 1925

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The work of mobilizing as many young workers as possible for the Citizen's Military Training Camps is already on at full blast. More money will be spent this year than ever before and more of the big employers are going to give the young workers in their plants a "month vacation with full pay" in order to bribe them to attend the camps and be trained as soldiers for the next world slaughter.

Brig. General Benjamin A. Fore has been appointed to command the camp at Camp Custer, Michigan, and it is reported that nearly 4,000 young workers between the ages of 17 and 24 will be trained at Battle Creek this summer. This is a big increase over last year, and shows the effects of the big expenditure by the Military Training Camps Association, the bosses organization that raises money for the camps and boosts them in every way.

The camps will have the added support of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats this year, who passed a resolution endorsing the camps at the El Paso Convention and are going to help in the recruiting along with the bosses this year. The students who attended the camps last year are being circularized again and again with appeals to attend the camps and to get their friends to attend.

Salzman Will Report For N.E.C. at Cleveland Membership Meeting

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—A general membership meeting of the Cleveland Y. W. L. will be held Sunday, April 19 at 2 P. M. Comrade Max Salzman will report for the N. E. C. and will also talk on shop nuclei. Comrade George Papeun will report for the city industrial committee on the plans of reorganizing the League on the working area basis.

YOUNG MINERS FIGHT AGAINST BIG WAGE CUTS

In Front Ranks of Strikers in Pennsylvania

(Special to Young Worker.)

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—The miners who walked out recently when all operators cut wages from 25 to 50 per cent, will not accept this infamous wage cut and are still holding out strong. There are about 45,000 miners in the coke region involved, and a large number of them are young workers.

Fakers Not to be Found.

Lewis and his gang are not on hand and are none too popular with the strikers after what they have done to the union in this region. The unorganized strike that followed immediately on the heels of the wage cuts, planned by the operators at their recent meeting in Cleveland, is being led by the Progressive Miners' Committee.

Expelled Members Active.

Meetings are being held everywhere with the aid of the committee and are being addressed by progressives who were expelled from the union. Chiccolini is one of the most active leaders here, and is greeted enthusiastically at all meetings he addresses. He was expelled by Lewis at the Indianapolis convention.

League Members Busy.

In the March 7th issue of the Young Worker the plans of the operators to cut wages were told. A conference of young miners was held in Pittsburgh, March 8th, where the problems of the young miners and the dangers confronting the mining youth in view of the threatening wage cuts were discussed. All League members in this region are active in the strike and the Young Workers League is calling upon all young miners to fight side by side with the older miners under the leadership of the Progressive Miners' Committee and the Young Workers League.

In Fayette County.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Five thousand miners of the unorganized territory of Fayette County, Pa., are still out to a man. The strike was in answer to a wage cut lopping off one-third of the day's wages, and meaning a loss of \$2.25 a day for the miners.

A big portion of the strikers are Negroes and young workers (but the hopes of the bosses that these workers, used to being discriminated against and to receiving low wages), would accept the cut were far from realized. The young workers and Negroes are in the forefront of the strike and are standing as solid as the rest of the workers.

In West Virginia.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., March 22.—Every union mine now operating in Northern West Virginia will be closed by April 1st, if the present wage scale is in operation at that time, according to a statement issued by the Consolidation Coal Company, one of the biggest coal combines in the world.

This mighty industrial octopus has mines in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia in addition to the pits it operates in this state. It has already suspended operations in twenty-two mines in this field and the remaining six are expected to cease operations on April 1.

It was stated unofficially that many Morgantown operators who have contracts with the union will shut down on April 1st. While no statement was made officially, that the mines would open non-union after April 1st, it is hinted that this will be the strategy of the coal operators not only in West Virginia but throughout the country. The coal barons believe it is easier to fight the union by shutting down the mines and letting the scab pits take care of the market until the hungry workers come to terms.

While this danger threatens the United Mine Workers of America, John L. Lewis is doing nothing to prepare for the inevitable struggle with the operators but is busy as usual fighting the radicals.

Rail Strike in Mexico Broken by Government

MEXICO CITY.—President Calles of Mexico, after breaking the railroad strike in this city, is making plans to return the railroads of Mexico to the stockholders.

The strike at Mexico City which lasted some time and was met by great solidarity was not broken until the president ejected the power of the government into the situation.

Low Wages at Selz, Schwab & Co. for Young Workers

(Continued from page 1)
Monday afternoon and at no other time.
11. All employees are notified that they must register on the clock whenever they enter or leave the building, and also at the time of stopping at noon and starting in the afternoon.
The amount of pay due time workers will be determined by the time clock record. If for any reason a time worker should fail to register, he must immediately report this failure to the Foreman.
14. That they will be charged for all shoes which they damage or for the missing shoes in lots which they pass along. The last operative handling such damaged shoes shall be held responsible and shall be charged for them at the regular whole-sale rates, and that these charges will be deducted from their wages, and the terms of this regulation are expressly agreed to by all employees and they hereby consent that the same be a part of their contract of employment.
15. Any violation of any of the above Rules shall be ground for immediate discharge.
SELZ, SCHWAB & CO.
Fight for Demands
Those young workers at Selz, Schwab and Company who are organized into the Selz, Schwab nucleus (shop unit) of the Young Workers League in order to improve their conditions are calling upon the other young workers in the shop to join them in the fight for the following demands:
1. Time and a half for overtime.
2. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up systems.
3. To prevent slack periods—shorter work day and longer summer vacations.
4. Right to organize into union.
5. Equal pay for young workers when doing the same work as older workers.
6. A weekly minimum wage for all young workers, based upon the cost of living and ranging from the living level upwards.
7. No charge for damaged material.
8. Extra pay or more machines in fitting and stitching room.
9. Washrooms to be cleaned more often.
10. The organization of a shop committee (a committee elected by a meeting of all workers in the shop) to represent all the workers in the shop and take up these demands with the company and see that they are granted.

ILLINOIS BOSSES WANT STATE POLICE TO CRUSH STRIKES

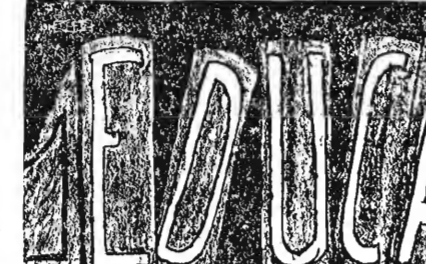
SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Major Lynn Adams, superintendent of the state police of Pennsylvania, was the main speaker at a meeting held here recently under the auspices of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, the Illinois Bankers' Association and the Illinois Agricultural Association.
Discuss Strike Breaking.
The meeting was held to discuss the proposed Illinois police bill, which provides for from three to seven troops of sixty-five men each for the state, to play a role similar to that played by the state cossacks in Pennsylvania in breaking strikes and otherwise maintaining capitalist "law and order." The audience consisted for the most part of members of the state legislature who are being lined up by the business interests before the bill comes up for vote.
Slight Opposition.
There was little opposition to the speakers for the bill, only one of the audience asking Maj. Adams if his men were used in strikes in Pennsylvania. Major Adams answered, "Yes," but this did not start any further discussion.
Major Adams reported that the Pennsylvania police force cost "less than \$750,000" in 1924 and evidently the coal barons thought it worth much more than this.

Will Lay Plans to Push Junior Work at Cleveland Meeting March 31

On Tuesday, March 31, at 8 P. M., a meeting will be held at the Local Headquarters, 5927 Euclid Ave., Room 13, on Junior Work under the auspices of the Young Workers League.
At this meeting representatives of the Y. W. L. and the Party will explain the work of the Junior Section and the reasons why all Communists must support this work to counteract the effect of the capitalist propaganda in the schools, movies and press.
Plans will be presented at this meeting to promote the work of the Junior Section in Cleveland and make it function more effectively. This will require the assistance of all the members of the Party and Y. W. L.
The capitalists do not overlook the possibilities of corrupting the minds of the children. We must, through our Junior Section, carry on our communist education among the children.
All Party members, their children, Y. W. L. members and all workers interested in this work should be present at this meeting. Your branch should do its utmost to make the meeting a success.

Cleveland Arranges Meetings to Organize Trade Union Work

Meetings are being arranged in Cleveland to get all the members of the Young Workers League into the unions, with the further aim of organizing League fractions in the unions as soon as we have members inside.
A meeting of all building workers, union and non-union was held March 24th.
All clothing workers will meet at 5927 Euclid Avenue at 8 P. M. April 1st. At this meeting the young workers will discuss the problems in their industry and plans will be made to get all the non-union members into their respective unions immediately. The next step will be the formation of the fractions within the unions.
All miscellaneous workers, union and non-union will meet at the same place on April 2, at 8 P. M.



The Communist Society LESSON 6.

In the revolutionary movement hundreds of thousands of workers are struggling continually, undergoing numerous sacrifices, fighting against tremendous odds, doing the hard, thankless routine work of organizing the working class—all to achieve the Communist society. What is there about Communism that makes it the worthy goal of such great efforts? How does it differ from the Capitalist society?
In the first place, it will be a society without classes and without class wars. All the energy now used in unproductive struggles will be turned into productive use. Under Communism all be workers and comrades.
The basis of classes—that is, private property—will disappear and will be replaced by the common ownership of the means of production and distribution. Railways, factories, mines and warehouses will belong to and be controlled by the whole people. There can then be of one human being by another. The workers work for themselves, not for another class as they today. There will therefore be no rich or poor. Today the Capitalists keep the workers under control by the state power. Under Communism the state will disappear together with army and navy.
To keep the Communist society from becoming a bureaucracy, that is, rule by permanent officials positions will be rotated. The shoemaker will no longer "stick to his last." A man may be at one time a factory manager and at another time a worker in a shop.
One of the characteristics of the Capitalist society is production of commodities for the market. Under the future society a worker does not produce for the market but for the whole society. He therefore produces goods, not commodities. These goods are taken from the communal stores by those that desire them. They are not bought and sold.
The administration work will be done mostly in the accounting offices. Here the statistics of production are gathered and the needs of each part of the community are determined. The people will work together to produce the desired results. The length of the working day, the distribution of workers in the factories, etc. will be determined by statistics, not by the will of the boss.
Most important of all, because many of the other advantages depend upon it, is the organization of production under one plan and the resulting growth in productive forces. When all workshops and factories are in one mighty co-operative commonwealth, production can be organized to its highest efficiency.
The productive forces of society will be increased enormously. The energy now used in the class struggle—in strikes and politics, in law courts and police systems will be turned also to productive use. Instead of fighting one another, we will turn to fight and conquer Nature together. Then the tremendous losses due to competition, wars and crises will stop. Today people turn their minds to ways of the most of what is produced. Under Communism they will turn their minds to increasing production. The waste of duplication of work, of advertising, of producing useless goods will end.
Production will be carried on a large scale, while the best possible equipment as society's whole concern will be developed to a degree undreamed of today. Every invention possible will be utilized, every new method to increase production and lessen the toil of the workers.
The working day will be shortened to a small fraction of what it is today. Education will be general in even the highest branches and genius and talent will be developed. This will enable resources to utilize the enormous resources latent in every human being.
Science will be developed beyond the possibilities under Capitalism which in turn will allow society to make greater use of its resources.
Freed from toil and insecurity, humanity will create a culture unexampled in history. All that hinders the minds, all religion and superstition will be buried and the real history of mankind will begin.
(In the next lesson we will take up the transition from the Capitalist to the Communist society.)
References: "A. B. C. of Communism" Bucharin—Chapter 3.
Questions.
1. How will the Communist society differ from the Capitalist?
2. What will be the class divisions under Communism?
3. Of what advantage to society will Communism be?
4. What will become of the state with all its apparatus—army, navy, police, etc.?
5. How will the danger of the Communist society becoming a "bureaucracy" be prevented?
6. Will commodities be produced under Communism? Explain.
7. How will the new society be administered?
8. What will the working conditions be like under Communism: wages, hours, factories, jobs, etc.?
9. What will be the status of culture, art, education, under Communism?

PEASANT LEADERS OF PHILIPPINES HELD BY WOOD'S COSSACKS

MANILA, P. I., March 23.—One hundred leaders of the Katipunan Macabula Macasilage, the peasants' organization here which has been fighting for contracts with the large landowners which would assure a decent living, have been arrested, charged with sedition. The arrests were made by constabulary sent out by General Leonard Wood, who has been aiding the landowners, many of whom are American capitalists.
The constabulary have been trying to crush the peasants' resistance to conditions which verge on actual slavery. Macabula, leader of the rice growers, has been killed, and seven other leaders were slaughtered by Wood's American constabulary. The peasants organization numbers more than 12,000 tenants.

Anti-Religious Wedding Held by St. Paul Y.W.L. Sends Proceeds to Y. W.

The Young Workers League of Twin-cities announces the marriage of Comrade Allen and Quartermaster. Their marriage had its final ceremony at an affair last Saturday evening in St. Paul which was attended by some two hundred Communists and sympathizers.
The wedding took the form of an anti-religious demonstration. It was opened with the International. The first speaker on the program was Comrade Appelbaum of the League who stated the nature and purpose of the League and of the immediate affair. He was followed by Comrade Hathaway of the party who expressed the attitude of the Communist toward marriage and society in general. A couple of numbers by the communist orchestra and the Junior section chorus respectfully preceded the address by Comrade Holtman of New York. Comrade Holtman pointed out that a wedding was not an important event in the life of a Communist, not when compared with the events of the working class struggle. Another thing he pointed out was that it was not a religious affair but that it was not a social affair and that only under a Soviet rule would a marriage receive its proper rating. He called on the married comrades to continue with greater zeal their activities in the Communist movement and to break away as much as possible from the old bourgeois marriage relationships. This last statement must have been effective for after the affair was over both the bride and the groom were diligently at work in the kitchen washing dishes and cleaning up with the rest of the league committee.
A couple of numbers by the Russian chorus introduced the formal ceremony which was a demonstration of the functioning of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of a Soviet Commune. The married couple registered their desire to be married and received a missar. As the couple passed off the certificate to that effect from the Comrade a priest bearing the sign which read "This is no place for me," a rabbi carrying a similar sign which read, "My business is ruined!" and a minister of the gospel bemoaning his "pie-cake" came on in sad possession followed by stalwart workers armed with brooms and carpet sweepers "cleaning up."
Until three o'clock the crowd enjoyed themselves at the tables and on the dance floor; singing revolutionary songs, dancing the "karak," the polka, the fox-trot, shouting greetings, buying "cutting rights" on wedding cakes donated by different organizations. Many greetings came in from all sorts of organizations and people. One of the most interesting ones were the greetings of the groom's fellow-workers in a bedding factory expressing the hope that they would find the products of their common labor very useful. The affair was a success both as a propaganda undertaking and as a financial obligation. The proceeds shall go to the Young Worker.

YOUNG NEGROES FIRST TO REVOLT AGAINST SLAVE CONDITIONS IN U. S.

By RUTH FERN.
The American Negroes can no longer be considered from the racial standpoint. They themselves have graduated from their racial self-consciousness and are beginning to look upon their problems in a new light. The Negro youth has been a great factor in doing away with this race self-consciousness.
Immigration Helps
The barrier separating the colored aristocrat from the laboring class of the same color is as difficult to surmount as the similar barrier confronting white workers. The foreign-born Negro has come to this country without the servility formerly associated with the Negro race. And the entrance of the native Negro into the industries of the country has caused him, too, to lose his air of conscious inferiority.
The Negroes first entered our industries to any great extent during the war when European immigration was cut off and the industries were suffering a consequent shortage of labor. The bars were let down and the Southern Negroes flocked to the north in great numbers. Since then, the northward migration has been constantly increasing. In 1920, there were 1,472,309 Negroes in the north. Another significant fact is that most of the Negroes who come north, come to the big cities of the north. Of the 172,274 Negroes in the State of Illinois, 60 per cent are in the city of Chicago.
Detroit, in which there are 40,838 Negroes, accounts for 68 per cent of the total population of Michigan. In New York City there are 152,467 Negroes, out of the 198,483 in New York State. This indicates that not many of the Negroes who migrate to the north go to the farms. Most of them are working in the industries of the big cities. And there is where they at last realize that their problem is not the problem of all the wage slaves, the fight against the bosses.
An International Problem.
And along with the realization of the similarity between the problems of the Negro and white workers in America, comes the realization of the fact that not only in America are the workers faced with this problem. The international aspect of the workers' struggle for freedom is quickly permeating the ranks of the Negro workers.
The large number of foreign born Negroes in America also forces the Negro movement to take an international 'deology. Among the 35,000 foreign-born Negroes in New York City, one finds a goodly number of Spanish, French, Dutch, Arabian, Danish, Portuguese, British, West Indian, and native African Negroes. All these immigrants take an aggressive interest in the affairs of their former homes, and thus add to the American movement an international outlook. A specific indication of this is their recent championing of the rights of Haiti and Liberia and the Virgin Islands. "This world-wide reaction of the darker races to their common as well as local grievances is one of the most significant facts of recent development," says W. A. Domingo. "Exchange of views and extension of organization beyond American boundaries is likely to develop on a considerable scale in the near future, in terms principally of educational and economic projects. Former ties have been almost solely thru the medium of church missionary enterprises."
What Labor Congress Can Do.
The American Negro Labor Congress to be held in Chicago this summer is an expression of the new spirit of the American Negroes, which will give the movement a great impetus forward. It will result in the organization of the working class Negro into a consciously functioning section of the working class of America and the world. It will clarify the real issues before the American Negro and crystallize the existing discontent into a great driving force against the capitalist state.
The Young Workers League realizes that the Negro worker forms a large element of the American working class. It recognizes no race distinctions, and is helping the Negro in his fight for absolute equality—political, economic and social. It will do its share to make the coming Congress an outstanding success. You must do yours.



Young Workers' Correspondence

Tells of Conditions in Printing Industry

Chicago.
Dear Comrade:
I am one of the slaves who happen to work in the printing industry here in the city, and have come in contact with the open shop association which is used for the purpose of shipping scabs to different parts of the country in case of a strike.
The first question they ask you when you register there is: "Would you scab in case of a strike?"
There is a surplus of workers in the printing here. The master printers circulate false stories thruout the entire country, telling of high wages in Chicago, which is not the case. The main purpose of the bosses is to over-flood the city with printing trade workers so that they can make another open shop drive, thus enabling them to cut wages to a minimum.
When you visit the open shop association of the master printers—what do you see? You will see a hundred slaves there, waiting for jobs. Once in a while a job is secured, but the head official there, who is known as Mr. Tufts, makes damn sure whom he gives the jobs to. His name suits him as he is pretty tough all right. Many of the slaves who apply for jobs in his office have no use for him as Tufts won't give them a square deal, according to what I have observed.
If a slave goes into his private office to ask for any job vacancies he generally takes his hat off for Tufts. Otherwise, his chance of getting one very slim. That is one thing I refused to do, so I couldn't get a job from that tough bird. None of the open shops will hire you unless you get a slip from the open shop association.
There are 3,200 open shops and 800 union shops in the city. There is dual unionism in the city as far as the printing pressmen and assistants are concerned. The bona fide local here is known as the Franklin Union; then

there is also the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union which I happen to be a member of following my transfer from Cleveland.
The reactionary officials here of the Pressmen's and Assistants' Union have sent notices all over the country informing the different locals of a campaign that they are supposed to conduct here in the city. I've been here a month and I haven't seen any signs of a campaign at all. It is all talk, and no action at all as far as the reactionary officials are concerned. In fact, they don't want new members—they are only interested in keeping their jobs and to fight the reds and their progressive program.
There is considerable discontent among the printing slaves. The master printers operate a school at 421 Clark St., which is attended mostly by young boys who go to grammar school part of the time. The school is operated primarily for turning out potential scabs; it is mainly supported by R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co., a firm that boasts of having had its plant run on the open shop plan for nearly 25 years.
The union shops are getting fewer in number. There will be no hope in organizing all the print shops until all the printing trades are amalgamated into one industrial organization from coast to coast, and to do that I realize, as a Communist, that will never be done until the reds get control of the organization, when we can organize the workers in the printing industry as printing trade workers and not as separate craft unions.
Comradely yours,
H. Aiken.

Ford's Trade School a Typical Apprentice Mill

Dear Comrades:
Ford, the auto king, is still with, and top of us, just like the rest of the kings of other industries. I happen to be one of the seven hundred and fifty lucky ones that attend this school known as the Henry Ford Trade School.
After four years of training you are prepared to be an efficient slave

of Henry's. We attend the school one week and then we have two weeks of shop work. This schedule is followed out thru the four years' course. The first year we get paid the princely sum of 18 cents per hour. Imagine, we even get paid while we attend school. Our wages increase to 24 cents an hour the second year, 32 cents the third year, and 40 cents an hour for the fourth year.
During shop work we have to keep moving and come out at the end of the day all tired out and with hands cut, and often with burnt fingers from grinding small parts. The practical nature of Henry's "generosity" is here shown, because he makes approximately \$1.20 per hour from each one of us working in the shops. We are even furnished with free lunch. It usually consists of coffee, half a dozen beans or peas and a small piece of meat. We are so satisfied with this lunch that when we are thru we do not leave the table immediately, not for the reason that we have eaten such a hearty meal that it is necessary to take a rest, but in order to satisfy our hunger with the lunch we find necessary to bring from home.
In school, the following is an example of the general knowledge we are taught. In order to be a good mechanic, you must know that this is a democratic and free country where every one has equal opportunities. The only things which we must guard ourselves against are the Japs and Chinese. In order to impress these great truths upon our minds we are asked to buy the U. S. constitution and if anyone refuses to do so, he finds himself failing, which means there is no raise in wages. If you try to talk back to an instructor, and when he punishes us for some reason not known to us, the punishment is doubled, so we find it best to keep our mouths shut. The wages that these young workers get are so meager that it is hard for many of them to go thru the full course. The necessity of organizing these young workers that they may be able to defend themselves against the generosity of Henry Ford's is obvious. I know that the Young Workers League will increase its efforts to carry out this work. It would also be to the best interests of the union involved to co-operate.

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Chicago League Still in Lead San Francisco Follows Close in Drive

The Chicago League continues to lead the field in our Red Star Sub Drive. Already 45 per cent of the Chicago comrades have received their Red Star Merit Stamp, without which a member cannot be considered in good standing.

Los Angeles Not Asleep
The Los Angeles League has not been asleep either. Comrade Moe Grans, city Young Worker agent, writes as follows: "From the day the Weekly arrived, our three branches have been busy in the campaign for subs and increased circulation. Each branch elected its Young Worker agent, who drafted any member he finds necessary to sell the Weekly at meetings, or go out and get subs."

"A city Young Worker Committee meets regularly to push the drive hard. Every league member who has not done so already, is obligated to subscribe and to get one additional subscription from a fellow-worker or student. The members are given names from a sympathizers' mailing list to visit personally, and left-wing unions and fraternal organizations are canvassed to support the Young Worker."

At Every Branch Meeting
"Every branch meeting takes a few minutes time regarding the Young Worker drive. Not a meeting or affair is held in the city, but our Young Workers are there to be sold. The result of this speeding up of our work is, that where formerly we received

150 copies twice a month, we are now successfully handling the same number weekly. The subs are beginning to come in, but we are not satisfied and will not be satisfied until every potential subscriber in the city has been reached."

"The Young Worker is playing an important part in the campaign we are starting against the Bishop's Candy Factory. Large numbers are being young workers who are employed in distributed there to over a hundred this factory."

Realize What Weekly Means
"We realize what the Weekly means to our League, and we are doing everything possible to put every member's shoulder to the wheel in this drive." The thoro campaign of the Los Angeles and Chicago Leagues should teach many lessons to our units. Not only are these two leagues competing determinedly for the Y. C. I. BANNER, however. Many of our smaller leagues, the names of which cannot be given because of lack of space, are working hard and making equally good progress in proportion to their size.

Detroit and Philadelphia Busy
Detroit and Philadelphia are planning far-reaching campaigns. Other leagues are at work. What is your league doing to assure the continued existence of our Weekly?

Answer this question by shooting in the subscriptions your league has already obtained! Start your campaign for more subs at once!

TOILING YOUTH

By HARRY GANNES.

The following table shows how the youth are employed in the United States:

Industry	Ages 15 to 19
Agriculture	1,174,361
Manufacturing	1,402,605
Clerical	698,971
Trade	337,089
Mining	102,576
Transportation	302,466
Professional Service	106,517
Domestic and Personal	291,558
Public Service	63,236

Total 5,229,104

Of this total of 5,229,104 young workers between the ages of 15 to 19, according to the 1920 U. S. Census, 1,555,322 are girls, and 3,673,782 are boys. Nearly fifteen per cent of all workers employed in industry, that is to say, the real proletarians, the special type of unskilled workers produced by capitalism, are young workers.

It is perfectly legal in most states to employ youth 14 years of age and under, though a few provide that young people under sixteen shall not be employed in certain harmful industries. Yet government figures show there are over 102,000 employed in and about mines, certainly one of the most hazardous occupations. There are many forms of manufacture that are decidedly hazardous which employ youth.

The youth of 14 to 18 undergoes one of the most critical periods of his life, puberty: the process of growing into manhood or womanhood. At this time of life, the body grows very rapidly, and the vital functions are most easily disturbed. To subject the young fellow or girl to the tortures of modern machine industry in most instances destroys his health.

There are 27 states that do not require any physical examination for young people 14 and over when they are given work permits. In those states where physical examinations form part of the requirements for the issuing of a work certificate, the manner of examining the prospective young worker is just a little worse than useless. Tubercular youth are passed every day as fit for work. In some states when the underweight children do not meet the requirements set by law they are sent to farms and other institutions for a short while to be fattened like pigs. They are then dumped on the labor market.

(To be continued)

The Russian Branch of the Workers Party
(Chicago) greets the appearance
of the weekly
YOUNG WORKER

Long live the Young Workers League of America!
Long live the Young Worker!

The Duluth Workers Party Finnish Branch
greets
THE WEEKLY YOUNG WORKER.

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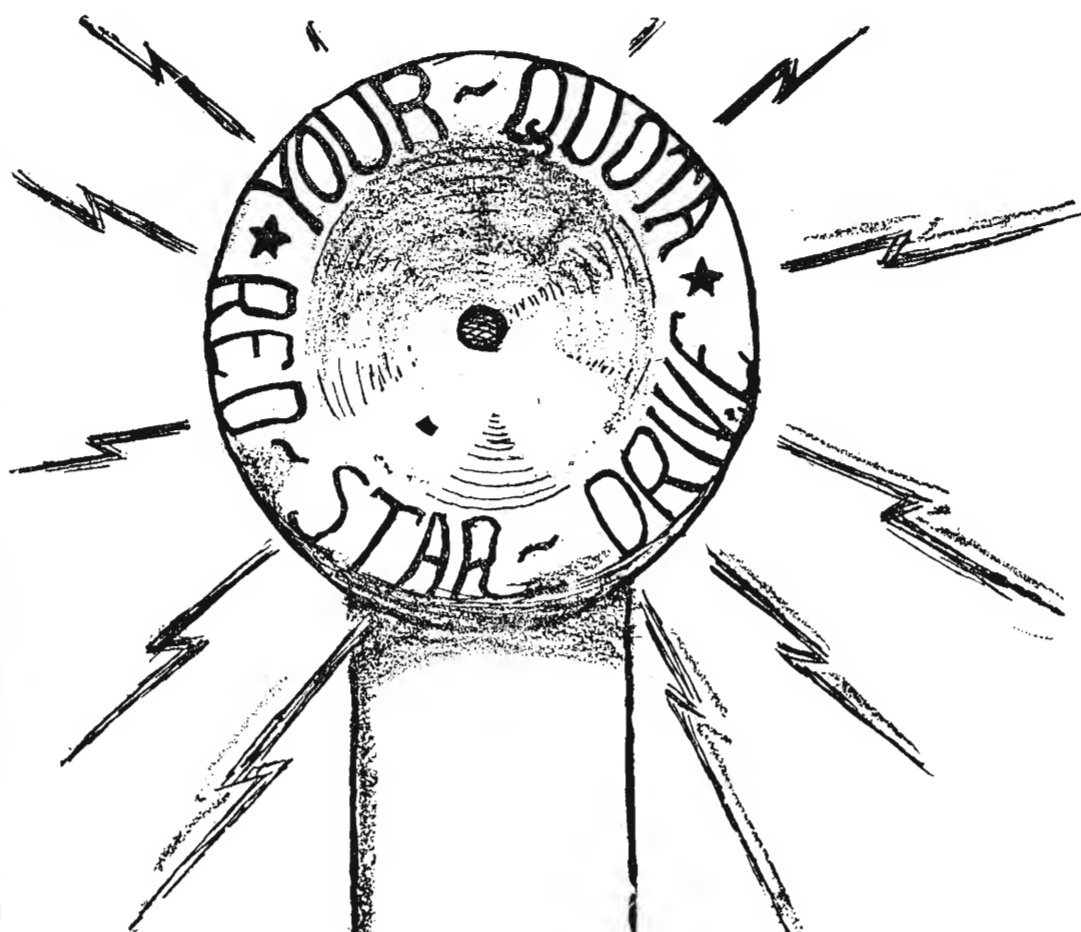
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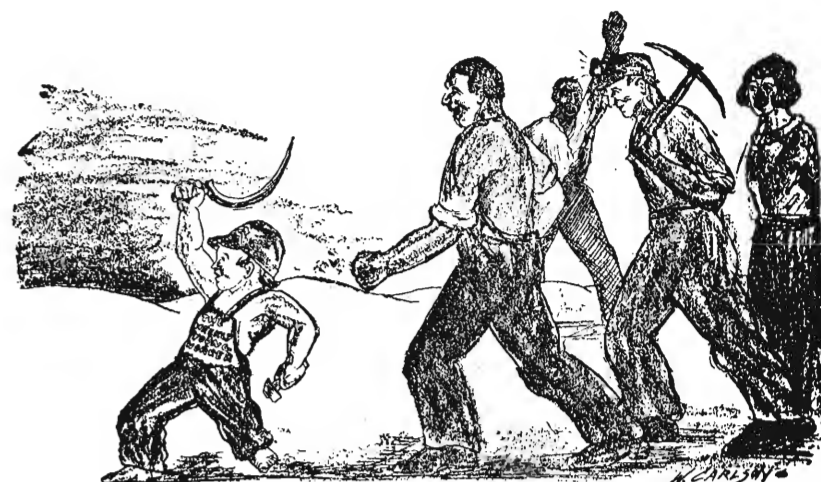
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Chicago



WHO HASN'T MARCHED IN THE PARADE?

The names of the Weekly Young Worker supporters who are
marching in the parade continue to come into the National Office.
Has your name been printed?

Joe Kobylak	Alex Tishan
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Ida Biberman	Frieda Bornstein
Leon Goodman	Martha Bornstein
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Arthur Niemi	Fred Pencer
Carl Padilla	Anna Forsman

Chicago
Y. W. L.



YOUNG WORKERAn Organ of the Militant Young Workers of America
Vol. IV. March 28, 1925 No. 9Published weekly by the
**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA**
MAX SHACHTMAN, EditorSend all orders and articles, and remit all funds to
THE YOUNG WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

SUBSCRIPTION:—\$1.50 per year. Single copies 5 cents. 3 cents per copy for bundles of 10 and over.

Singapore vs. Pearl Harbor

SENDING in the week's news from Washington, Jack Richards announces the plans for the Pacific War Games. This news tells us that the maneuvers in the Pacific will wind up with maneuvers based on Pearl Harbor.

This is very significant.

Pearl Harbor, the huge U. S. naval base on the Hawaiian Islands which the American imperialists plan to put to good use when the long expected conflict starts. Millions have been spent recently in improving this naval base, and the building of huge marine barracks at Pearl Harbor was announced in the Young Worker some time ago.

The navy is winding up its maneuvers here because they know that Pearl Harbor will play the most important strategic role in the next slaughter.

Pearl Harbor will be the base from which millions of young American workers will be sent out to mix their blood in the Pacific with the blood of those young workers of other countries who will be sent out to meet them.

There is another base in the Pacific which will also play a big role in the "next war." That is the Singapore base. In a war against a revolt of the colonial masses, the two bases would operate together. . . but, if the war precedes this revolt, if it is a war over the rich resources of China, these two bases will not operate in harmony—but will serve as the gates through which the young workers will be driven against each other—to slaughter each other like cattle.

The Young Negro

THE young workers are the most exploited section of the working class. But among the young workers in America are a large number who are more exploited than any of the other working class youths.

These are the young Negroes, who are discriminated against, paid lower wages, given the worst jobs almost to the same extent that the young workers are discriminated against in comparison with the adults.

The young Negro worker is driven into industry at an even lower age than is the child of the white worker. This is partly due to the low wages of the older Negroes which does not allow them to keep their children in school for more than a few years.

The young Negro grows up in industry, but never does he outgrow his conditions of low wages. The Negro youth is the most exploited section of the working class, and they should be even ahead of the older Negro workers in following the lead of the Young Workers League and the Workers (Communist) Party in organizing to improve their conditions and for the overthrow of capitalism which is the spring from which flows all the poison which weakens the Negroes and keeps them in slavery.

What You Give the Boss

THE Census Bureau published in February 1925, contains figures on production and wages which give an interesting view of the balance sheet of capitalist production in America for the last few years, and which show to some degree the extent of exploitation of labor as recorded by the capitalists themselves. Here are a few samples:

	In thousands of dollars		
	1919	1921	1923
Total new values created in manufacture	24,753,064	18,316,666	23,853,151
Amount of wages paid to producers	10,461,787	8,200,324	10,985,895
Total surplus value extracted from the workers in factories	14,291,277	10,116,342	14,867,256
Total number of wages)	136%	123%	136%
	1919	1921	1923
Average production new values per worker	2,750.00	2,637.00	2,950.00
Average wage per worker	1,162.00	1,180.00	1,253.00
Average surplus value, per worker	1,588.00	1,457.00	1,697.00
Rate of exploitation (ratio of surplus value to			

According to the capitalist bookkeepers, in short, every worker engaged in manufacture has worked (on the basis of an 8-hour day) a little over three hours to reproduce the value of his wages, and a little under five hours to produce surplus value for the capitalist class. This surplus value, amounting to 7-12 of the total values produced, has been distributed among the capitalists and their retainers in the form of rent, interest, profit, and the upkeep of government, and pulpit, to support the capitalist dictatorship and keep the wage-slaves in sub-

Appeal of the Workers of Shanghai

Moscow, March 1, 1925.

THE Strike Committee of the textile workers of Shanghai has sent out the following appeal: "The Chinese textile workers, working in the factories of Japanese capitalists in Shanghai, are subject to uninterrupted persecution and suppression. A strike has broken out involving 40,000 workers in 22 factories.

The police of Shanghai, who are under English leadership, have, upon Japanese instigation, arrested 56 delegates of the strikers, thrown them into prison and subjected them to the most violent mistreatment and torture. These workers are to be tried by court martial.

Workers of all countries!

We appeal to you for active support! Help your Chinese fellow workers with all your means and all your strength!

The Secretary of the Strike Committee: Tehan.

Our Army Is Growing

By N. Krupskaya.

FOR a long time, for many centuries, Russia was an economically, politically and culturally backward country. When, thirty years ago, a revolutionary workers' party arose, our working class was a down-trodden, enslaved and dumb mass. Only he who saw not only the present, but also the future, and was able to view the movement from an international standpoint could believe that this class would one day become a staunch, upright and disciplined fighter, and would be absolutely victorious.

And for this reason, the Russian labor movement never for a moment forgot its blood relationship with the international labor movement, and it never will forget it. For the proletarians of our Soviet Union, such days as the 1st of May and the 8th of March are days of international brotherhood, days of the greatest importance.

In the Union of Soviet Republics in the last years there has been expressed with enormous force the urge of the masses for independent activity. The movement has spread rapidly, fresh thousands of working women of our union—working women and peasant women—awoke to a conscious life. They flocked to the ranks of those to whom the cause of the victory of the international proletariat is dear, who passionately long for the emancipation of all workers and devote their whole lives to this aim.

"Our army has grown greater" can be said today by the class-conscious proletarian women of all countries. Every year the army of class-conscious, closely-knit proletarian men and women, who are fighting shoulder to shoulder, will become greater. And no power in the world will be able to resist this army.

The Filipinos' Struggle

Underneath the struggle for national independence for the Philippines is the clash of class forces. The rice field workers are the latest section of the Filipino working class to feel the iron in the dictatorship of American imperialism.

As in all colonial regions the imperialists strive to win the landlords and middle-class elements to their side, to get them to betray their countrymen. In the internal struggles between the native exploiters and the workers the colonial government appears always as the protector of the property owners. American capitalists, by showing favors to the native bourgeoisie, win some of them to their side. Both unite to crush the workers' and peasants' organizations.

The uprisings against intolerable oppression that occur from time to time, like that of the Katipunan Macabula Macasilage of which we told yesterday, a hundred members of which are now in jail, are ruthlessly suppressed. Then the uprisings themselves are used to show the "incapacity of the Filipino for self-government."

The working class organizations of every colonial country are the basis for any strong independence movement. To these organizations of the Filipino workers and peasants the American working class must give its fullest sympathy and support.

The Y. C. L. of China

The following facts are taken from a report recently submitted to the E. C. of the Y. C. L. upon the situation of the Young Communist League in China.

The League in China has approximately 3,000 members, chiefly amongst the student youth. The chief task is the proletarianization of the Young Communist League. The Chinese comrades are now organizing clubs of the working youth, sport organizations, etc., in the industrial centers and are recruiting there among the working youth for the League. At the same time peasant leagues are being organized amongst the national revolutionary sections of the peasant youth.

The Young Communist League has a great ideological and leading influence upon the Chinese Student League which has been the pioneer in the struggle against imperialism for many years.

The League issues a publication in the Chinese language ("The Chinese Youth"), of which 48 numbers have already appeared. The paper is widely distributed and is at the same time the leading organ for the active workers and the nuclei. Apart from this, the League publishes the periodical, "The International of Youth," in the Chinese language and also leaflets, etc.

The conditions for the growth of the Young Communist League are favorable. The working day of the Chinese youth is from ten to twelve and even fourteen hours. And in this time the young workers can only earn half the wages of the adults. The Chinese Young Communist League stands before the task of strengthening its economic work which has previously been absolutely insufficient. The Young Communist League agitates successfully upon the political field and attacks the imperialist plans for the enslavement of China in all meetings.

72 Days - The Paris Commune!

"THE Commune was the form 'discovered at last' by the proletarian revolution, under which the economic liberation of labor can proceed. The Commune was the first attempt of a proletarian revolution to break up the bourgeois state, and constitutes the political form . . . which can and must take the place of the broken machine."

LENIN.

THE youth of Paris took an active and heroic part in the rise of the Commune and suffered horribly in its defeat. At the time of the Commune, there was no working class youth organization in France, based on revolutionary principles; yet in pictures published shortly after the drowning of the Paris Commune in a sea of blood, we can observe the organized groups of young apprentices and children fighting side by side with adult workers, women and old men, being slaughtered without mercy by the soldiers of General Marquis de Galliffet.

THE greatest event in the history of the First International was the Paris Commune.

The Paris Commune, like the Russian revolution grew out of war. Regardless of the will of the working

peoples of either side, the imperialists of both powers launched the Franco-Prussian war for the hegemony of the Continent. The French were defeated by the superior organization of Bismarck's Prussia and Napoleon the Little was captured. On September 4, 1870, the French bourgeoisie proclaimed a republic even as the defeated Germany of many years later did. But it was simply a change of forms. The armies organized thereupon by Gambetta, one of the bourgeois leaders, were also defeated and the robbers of both sides signed an armistice at the end of January, 1871. The French bourgeoisie then called for the election of a "Constituent Assembly," which produced the usual reactionary majority and the reactionary government it formed finally shifted to Versailles to take up the struggle against the rebellious Parisian proletariat.

The National Guard.

THE Parisian workers were dissatisfied with the proceedings of Versailles and the peace it had made. The Parisian National Guard, largely made up of proletarians, and in possession of their own artillery, set up a Central Committee. After victoriously repulsing an attack of the reactionary Thiers government, the Reds proclaimed Paris an autonomous republic. The Central Committee transformed itself into a provincial government, i. e., into a dictatorship—but only eight days later it appealed to a general election on the basis of universal suffrage. The "democratic" administration took the place of the dictatorship. The Paris Commune thus maintained itself as a coalition government of miscellaneous elements pulling different ways from the

March 26th to its inevitable defeat at the end of May.

Significance of Commune.

THIS briefly is the course of events that led up to the rise and collapse of the Commune. For its short existence, it has a colossal importance. The socialist movement which used to celebrate the Commune before the war scarcely recognized the revolutionary importance of the event. The Era of the Second International was too rotten with the belief in the magic power of parliamentarism and reforms. But Karl Marx had immediately recognized the significance of the Commune and after him—Lenin. Both saw the embryo of the modern Soviets in the Commune, so long as it was a dictatorship.

Both of them saw that the great weakness of the Commune had been the surrender of the dictatorial powers of the Central Committee to the "democracy." In a letter to his friend, Kugelmann, Marx wrote that the Central Committee had committed two mistakes. The first was when after the failure of the Thiers attack, it did not take advantage of its opportunity by sending the National Guard to attack Versailles and seize the bourgeois government. The second was that it yielded up its dictatorial powers to make way for the Commune (in practice the coalition government) too early.

Our Experiences.

THE experience of our own period is in the disasters that overtake the workers when they deliver over their revolutionary gains to the tender mercies of the enemies of the revolution. These mistakes were repeated by the French workers in 1848, and

again by the German workers in 1918-19. The result of this kindly and considerate treatment of the forces of "Law and Order" when they are back in the saddle. The good French White Terror proceeded to slaughter so many thousands of French workers who had taken part in the Commune that the Socialist movement was bled white for a decade.

The Russian Revolution.

THE Russian Revolution has not made that mistake. It has maintained the proletarian dictatorship and the gains of the revolution firmly against the overwhelming odds and has known how to deal with the counter-revolution. That it has been able thus to steer its way clearly and powerfully, is mainly due to the iron discipline of the Russian Communist Party and its permeation with the spirit of its guiding genius, Lenin. That is the most important lesson which the experience of the Commune has bequeathed to us. The Commune lacked direction of a proletarian general staff of the revolution. It lacked a Bolshevik Communist Party, a party that had been forged and prepared in the great laboratory of class struggle and organization to cope with the ferment and the crisis when these come.

We pay deep tribute to the revolutionary lengths to which the Commune went. It failed because it did not go far enough. But its experience has helped teach us what the prerequisites of the victorious proletarian revolution are. The dictatorship of the working class and a strong Communist Party and Young Communist League to carry it thru.

Sun Yat Sen and The Koumingtang Party

IN the last issue we carried the first part of the story of Sun Yat Sen and the growth of the nationalist revolutionary movement in China. In this issue we will conclude the story, up to his death. This latter period in the life of Sun Yat Sen and the Koumingtang party is significant for the great change in program and activity of the Koumingtang party and its leader, Sun Yat Sen.—Editor.

Pary Driven Underground

IN the revolutionary period from 1911 to 1913, the Koumingtang party played a very important role in all the events of the country. As a result of their strong attack on the new leader of the Government, the party was declared a rebel organization and forced to go underground.

In 1920 the Koumingtang party was resurrected when Sun Yat Sen succeeded in taking power in the province of Guangdong in Southern China. Here Sun Yat Sen tried to practice his three principles of Nationalism—Democracy—and Government Socialism. Sun Yat Sen understood nationalism in the form of a great unified China which took all the national minorities under one central government with provincial autonomy.

Early Illusions.

EVEN as late as 1920 Sun Yat Sen didn't understand very clearly that for the independence of China it was necessary to war relentlessly on imperialism, that the war with imperialism requires the support of the broad masses in a national revolutionary movement and for this purpose the masses should be made to understand clearly what they can expect from the victory of imperialism. Up to this time the workers and peasants didn't play any role in the nationalist revolutionary movement, especially while Sun Yat Sen was living in foreign countries.

While Sun Yat Sen was living abroad he had become acquainted with the constitutions of the foreign bourgeois governments, but he didn't understand the social and economic conditions of the Western countries. During this period he had thought that the U. S. and England were "advanced, democratic countries." The following quotations give some idea of the illusions held by Sun Yat Sen during this period:

Reformist Socialism

"THE principles of Lincoln are in accord with mine," he said once, "The riches and power of the United States are a shining example of what the teachings of the great leaders brought the country." At this time Sun Yat Sen took his principles of democracy from the American, his socialism expressed itself in petty bourgeois reforms. The agrarian question by the understanding of Sun Yat Sen at this time could be solved thru taxation. After getting acquainted with Utopian socialism abroad, Sun Yat Sen introduced the ideas of Henry George into China, especially those expressed in the book "Single Tax."

In his book "International Development of China," written about this time, he says that in order to avoid another world conflict it is necessary that the huge resources of China be internationally developed thru a socialist system in the interest of all the world in general and the Chinese nation in particular. Sun Yat Sen always looked for agreements with the Imperialist governments and never lead a constant war against imperialism. His letter to Wilson proves this, and also his talks with the American Ambassador.

Learns from Experience

BUT all this concern Sun Yat Sen's earlier life. After so many defeats he gained political knowledge and he put an end to his ideological sloppiness and political confusion, joining the real nationalist movement.

His betrayal by his friend, General Chan Cho Min, showed that the military policies of the party should be based not upon paid generals and hired soldiers, but that the party could best strengthen itself by organizing within its ranks the broad masses of poor peasants and workers. The fast tempo of the industrial development of China which gave birth to a bigger proletariat could not pass unnoticed by the Koumingtang party and its leaders. The first congress of the Koumingtang party, held in Canton in 1924, opened a new period in the national revolutionary movement in China. It marked a transition period in the life and activity of the party and Sun Yat Sen.

Inspired by Russia

THE Koumingtang under the direct leadership and influence of the Russian revolution and the pressure of the Chinese Communist Party which partly entered into the Koumingtang party, completely broke off from its former activities by turning its attention to getting the support of the broad masses of workers and peasants in China. "Russia should serve as the leading example," said Sun Yat Sen at this conference, "If we can under our conditions reorganize a party like the ruling party in Russia, the situation in China will undergo a complete change within three years."

From the time of this congress on the imperialist countries, especially Japan, took a new attitude towards Sun Yat Sen, who had been far removed from them by the new revolutionary turn in his activities. They started a campaign to belittle the importance of the nationalist revolutionary movement in China, saying that

the movement and Sun Yat Sen didn't amount to anything because they wanted to inform the organs of the present society according to the Soviet regime.

Turns to Left

IF the party wasn't based upon the working masses and was based upon the nation as a whole, trying to bring China from semi-feudalism to capitalism; at the conference of 1924 it made a decisive turn to the left trying to find a support for the party in its work among the masses of peasants and workers in China. To show how much the ideology of Sun Yat Sen changed the following speech addressed to peasant delegates at the congress is of interest:

"The main stimulus in the fight of the Koumingtang party Socialism is the wish to free the peasants from their exploitation. But if we ourselves won't fight our work can't be successful. Remember that we have a republic now. You are not slaves to the emperor any more, but masters of the nation. This republic is yours; it should be for you and thru you. If you won't organize into a strong unit, you can be sure that you will bear the burden of terrific exploitation from the classes already organized."

Imperialists Frightened

THE imperialists were scared by this "Bolshevization of the Koumingtang party." They took measure to crush the Southern Government in China, and in order that this offensive of the imperialist should not be too odious, the imperialists used the Chinese capitalists in their attempt to liquidate the government of Sun Yat Sen.

Everyone remembers reading of the organization: "The Paper Tigers," and of their attack in China. These volunteer troops of the merchants of Canton were defeated. At the time of conflict with the Tigers, Sun Yat Sen laid the foundation for the organization of the workers and peasants' volunteer troops which served as a

counter-weight against the troops of the city and village bourgeoisie.

Cleaning Out the Party

SUN YAT SEN also took a new line of conduct in cleaning up the party, sweeping out all the socially harmful elements. He realized very definitely the necessity of cleaning out of the party and especially of throwing out the representatives of the big bourgeoisie and all other unnecessary elements.

"In the Koumingtang party some of the members don't understand the problems which face China, and therefore they bring damage to the interest of the nation. They will have to change their views or otherwise they will have to leave the party."

This manifesto of Sun Yat Sen's was issued on September 1, 1924, after the English ambassador in Canton handed an ultimatum to the Southern government. Many other declarations of his after this, came as the result of aggression on the part of the imperialists.

War Against Imperialism

IF before Sun Yat Sen looked towards agreements with the imperialists, now he came out definitely against them. In November, 1924, he said:

"The moment has come that China has to demand the abolition of all foreign restriction which were brought by the foreigners on the territories occupied by them. For this purpose we won't stop before any sacrifices. The Chinese nation can't sit longer with bound hands and look at the way in which the foreigners abuse their rights of exterritoriality."

Masses Behind Party

THE sharp turn of the Koumingtang changes the relations of the broad circles of Chinese society towards it. How strong the influence of Sun Yat Sen in China is at the present time is shown in the unheard of demonstration in the history of China, when a crowd of 50,000 welcomed him in Tientsin shortly before his death.

The New Negro - By Lovett Fort-Whiteman

THERE are but a few avenues of occupation open to the young Negro of America, occupations that are almost wholly manual and mental in character. The only exception to this is when he succeeds in getting employment under the petty bourgeoisie of his own race, but the Negro petty bourgeoisie, being as yet exceedingly small, there is a keen competition among the educated young members of the race for responsible positions held by this class. The fact that there is but a narrow field of occupation for the young Negro gives rise to the fact that there is always a large element of unemployment among the better trained and younger members of the race. This gives rise to an inordinate degree of prostitution and idleness as shown by the countless on corners, about poolrooms, and other number of young men congregating such places in our Negro communities of the larger cities. But coupled with this condition goes increasing facilities for Negro education in our principle cities. This gives rise to much unrest among the younger members of the race.

New Spirit Appears

THE recent affair at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, is a clear manifestation of the new spirit that has taken hold of the youthful element of the American Negro race. Fisk University, one of the time-honored

and most popular institutions for higher learning for the Negro in the South, finds itself for the first time in its history confronted with a students revolt. This students rebellion rises from a number of conditions. But beneath it all is the fact that philanthropy for Negro education coming from the capitalist class, which is always conditioned by the policy of inculcating even in the mind of the educated Negro a spirit of subservience. This attitude of racial arrogance is kept alive in these institutions maintained for Negro higher education shows itself keenly in the present affair at Fisk University. At this time there are hardly more than twenty Negro students on the campus of Fisk University. They have left in large numbers either to enter other universities or to forego the completion of their education rather than to submit to policies of the university which have been regarded as rendering the Negro student who would subscribe to them less than a man.

Reformist Organization Can't Help

THE many Negro organizations having for their aim the social betterment of the race and its ultimate liberation cannot bring the desired freedom to the race. Our most simple social demands such as a federal law against lynching or the abolition of

ture of capitalistic society and more and more it is becoming clear to many of us that the solution of the Negro problem is impossible within the framework of our present day capitalist society. A fine liberalism cannot bring the new emancipation to the Negro race. The communist Party of America alone holds out the program for the new emancipation. The principles of Communism will be brought with increasing vigor to the Negro youth for logically his place in American life will fit him for his acceptance. Historically, he will be among the most revolutionary group of the world's working class.

Position of Negro Women

THE young Negro woman is exceedingly backward on everything pertaining to political and social questions and certainly she is a necessary adjunct to any undertaking on the part of the male sex of the race. It goes without saying that her position in American life has always been a pitiable one and it evolves upon us to give close study to her life, her condition in the home, the factories, and to institute a policy that shall fit well into her social status. Today she has been industrialized. She is in the factory. In many places working besides the white woman thus fitting her for the understanding of revolutionary thought.